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LATE NEWS

The first shipment of Brazil nuts to reach the United States since 1942 arrived in New York on the steamship Rio Verde, according to official reports. The shipment consisted of 3,300 cases of shelled nuts and 68 tons of unshelled, or a total of about 340 tons, unshelled equivalent. Another shipment of about 200 tons should arrive soon.

The total importation of Brazil nuts during the present marketing season is expected to be very small in view of the limited harvest. The total available for export in Brazil is estimated at not more than 1,000 tons, shelled basis. This amount compares with 8,088 tons of shelled and 13,327 of unshelled nuts imported in the 1940-41 season, or a total unshelled equivalent of about 33,547 tons.

Exports of Brazil nuts to the United States were interrupted 3 years ago when the United States Rubber Reserve Corporation, in conjunction with representatives of other United Nations, made an agreement with Brazil that Brazil nuts would not be exported, in order that all available labor could be used in collection of rubber.

The Belgian food situation is reported as satisfactory. While 1945 crops suffered considerably as a result of the drought in July, imports have kept the food supply at a satisfactory level. Recently the food ration was increased by 33 calories to a total of 1,914 calories per capita daily. In addition to this basic ration, fresh fruits and vegetables and other unrationed foods are available.

Ecuador's sugar output this season is now estimated at 32,000 short tons, an increase of about 23 percent, compared with the 26,000 produced last year. This estimate is based on returns submitted by mills which ordinarily account for over 80 percent of the total production. Ecuadoran sugar interests are of the opinion that with the recent relaxation of price controls the industry is in a position to expand to a point where it will be able to supply the entire domestic requirements amounting to about 42,000 short tons annually.

In connection with the First Session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to be held in Quebec, Canada, October 16, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has prepared a prewar commodity summary, Agricultural Production and Trade by Countries. A limited number of copies of this survey is available upon request.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

DENMARK REPORTS SMALL GRAIN HARVEST

The 1945 grain crop in Denmark is estimated to be smaller than last year's harvest as well as considerable less than average. The indicated rye outturn this year is only about 75 percent of the large 1944 rye crop, the largest decline reported. Although the wheat harvest was very little changed from last year, it was much smaller than average. Oats and barley show moderate reductions from the 1944 production, with the oats production much smaller than average.

The reductions are largely the result of lower yields per acre, since acreages reported are slightly higher for all grains except rye. The rye acreage shows a marked reduction from the large 1944 area, but lower yields are also indicated to have been a factor in the reduced outturn.

DENMARK: Grain acreage and production, average 1939-1943, annual 1944 and 1945

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1939-1943	175	436	994	865
1944	210	482	981	821
1945	215	393	1,003	828
PRODUCTION	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1939-1943	14,640	14,640	55,092	78,494
1944	10,141	16,534	57,411	68,205
1945	9,994	12,007	55,299	66,551

From official sources.

BAD WEATHER DELAYS CANADIAN GRAIN HARVEST

Cold weather throughout the Prairie Provinces of Canada in late September and early October interfered with the grain harvest. Heavy rain and snow in some areas also held up harvest operations, which were as much as 10 percent behind those of a year earlier, at the end of September.

In Manitoba cutting was virtually completed, but damage to cut grain was reported, as the result of wet weather. The harvest in Saskatchewan was delayed by heavy rains and snow. Several days of good drying weather were needed before work could be resumed. Some loss to uncut grain was expected, especially in northern areas. About 80 percent of the grain had been cut in late September, compared with 90 percent on the same date of 1944. Delay in Alberta was also reported as a result of wet conditions, and some damage and loss are expected, especially in the extreme west central area.

FATS AND OILS

COSTA RICAN OILSEED OUTPUT SHOWS MODERATE RISE

Oilseed production in Costa Rica, of primary importance only since 1940, has shown a moderate increase in recent years. Despite the growth in domestic production, however, total 1944 oilseed production furnished only about 20 percent of the total available supply of 3.2 million pounds of vegetable fats and oils.

Since 1940, when the first vegetable oil mill in Costa Rica was placed in operation, two additional small mills have gone into production. Total vegetable oil production in Costa Rica for 1944, according to trade sources, is placed at 3.1 million pounds, including 2.7 million pounds of sesame oil, 80,000 pounds of edible cottonseed, 25,000 pounds of industrial cottonseed oil, and 252,000 pounds of coconut oil.

Indicated sesame plantings this September for harvest in January 1946 are placed at 400 acres, or slightly larger than last year. Sesame, produced largely in the Province of Guanacaste, is relatively a new crop in Costa Rica. Despite good prices and opportunities to dispose of their entire crop to oil crushers, farmers have not increased plantings to any great extent in the past 4 years.

Cottonseed production in 1944-45 was about 205,000 pounds, or considerably smaller than average. Improper drainage, attacks from the cotton-leaf worm and unskilled picking were said to be the cause of decrease in output. The new Costa Rican cotton crop, harvested in January 1946, is expected to produce about 480,000 pounds of cottonseed.

Coconut acreage is indicated at about 600 acres, according to various trade estimates. Copra production during 1944 was estimated at 850,000 pounds. Recently several new plantations have been established, but plantings will not reach bearing age until about 1950.

During the war years Costa Rica imported about 80 percent of its vegetable fats and oil requirements. The percentage was even higher in the prewar years. Prior to 1940 coconut oil from the Far East ranked first among the vegetable fats and oil imports. Sizable amounts of

cottonseed oil and vegetable oil compounds were also imported. Recently soybean oil imports have increased.

Due to the lack of oil-mill-crushing facilities before 1940, oil-bearing materials were not imported. In 1940 and 1941 copra was imported from the Far East and more recently from nearby Central American countries. Since 1942 Nicaragua has largely supplied sesame seed. Although imports of peanuts and cottonseed have arrived in Costa Rica since 1940, trade data are not available.

COSTA RICA: Imports of vegetable fats and oils and oilseeds, average 1935-1939, annual 1940-1944

Year	Vegetable fats and oils	Copra	Sesame
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Average 1935-1939	2,778	a/	a/
1940	2,854	1,086	a/
1941	2,752	1,489	a/
1942	1,516	278	a/
1943	1,164	27	6,838
1944	346	47	2

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ Not available.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS 1/

CANADIAN FLAX ACREAGE SHOWS SHARP DROP

The Canadian flax acreage for 1945 is estimated at 21,270 acres, compared with 39,100 acres cultivated in 1944 and a peak of 47,070 in 1942. A comparatively high average yield in scutched fiber is expected this year, partly because of the favorable weather throughout most of the season, and partly because most of the reduction has been on land that did not produce satisfactory yields in past years. The flax processing plants may turn out about 2 million pounds each of scutched -line fiber and graded, scutched tow during the processing year beginning September 15, 1945, or about as much as was produced during the past season on a much larger acreage.

Fiber flax has been grown in Canada for many years. During the early war years, acreage increased rapidly in response to the demand in Great Britain and the United States for fiber to be used in the manufacture of materials for military use. Acreages remained fairly constant during 15 peacetime years, 1921-1935, with annual acreages ranging between 1,200 acres in 1922 and the peak of nearly 6,900 acres in 1928. The average during this period was about 5,000 acres.

1/ This section is continued on Page 224.

Acreage increases beginning in 1934, continued for 9 years, with the single exception of 1939. The area cultivated increased from 5,090 acres in 1933 to 47,070 in 1942. The accompanying table shows clearly the upward trend during these years, the wartime peak, and the lower areas during recent years.

CANADA: Flax acreage cultivated for fiber, 5-year averages, 1921-1945, and years, 1933-1945

5-year average		Year	Acres	Year	Acres	Year	Acres
Years	Acres						
1921-1925	4,600	1933	5,090	1938	10,220	1943	35,300
1926-1930	5,500	1934	5,960	1939	8,310	1944	39,100
1931-1935	5,300	1935	6,200	1940	20,280	1945	21,270
1936-1940	10,600	1936	6,240	1941	44,470		
1941-1945	37,400	1937	7,910	1942	47,070		

Compiled from official sources.

Practically all of the crop prior to 1937 was turned out as upholstery tow and exported to other countries. The crop averaged about 8 or 9 million pounds during 1921-1935. Line fiber production, when first started in large quantities during the crop year of 1937-38, exceeded 1 million pounds, and has exceeded 2 million pounds per year during the past 5 years. Nearly 3 million pounds each were produced from the 1941 and 1942 crops. Graded, scutched tow has ranged between 3 and nearly 8 million pounds per year since 1939, and averaged more than 5.4 million pounds annually during the past 6 years. (See the accompanying table for annual production.)

Output of green tow is less than before the war, and totaled only about 2 million pounds during the 1944-45 season. Production during the scutching season, which began September 15, 1942, the year of peak acreage, was reported at 3 million pounds of scutched line fiber, 6.4 million pounds of graded, scutched tow, and 1.8 million pounds of green tow.

CANADA: Flax fiber production, 1939-40 to 1944-45

Year a/	Line fiber	Scutched tow	Year a/	Line fiber	Scutched tow
	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds
1939-40	1.1	3.6	1942-43	3.0	6.4
1940-41	2.0	3.0	1943-44	2.5	6.2
1941-42	2.9	7.8	1944-45	2.1	4.9

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Scutching year, beginning September 15 of the year in which the crop is planted.

Flax for fiber is grown principally in Quebec and Ontario, but small areas are cultivated in other Provinces. The following table shows the distribution of acreage for fiber flax during the past 6 years, or during the period of expanded production.

CANADA: Fiber flax acreages, by Provinces, 1940-1945

Year	Total	Provinces				
		Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Alberta	British Columbia
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1940	20,280	11,580	8,350	175	175	-
1941	44,470	26,790	13,320	4,180	100	80
1942	47,070	28,590	17,200	1,010	160	110
1943	35,300	23,500	10,380	200	120	1,100
1944	39,100	28,230	9,950	160	150	610
1945	21,270	15,370	5,560	-	110	230

Compiled from official sources.

Of the total crop produced during the 1944-45 season, Quebec produced 1.2 million pounds of scutched line fiber, 3.2 million pounds of scutched tow, and 1.1 million pounds of green tow. Ontario ranked second in production with 700,000 pounds of line fiber, 1.6 million pounds of scutched tow, and 600,000 pounds of green tow. British Columbia produced the remaining share of the scutched crop, or about 240,000 pounds of line fiber, and 160,000 pounds of scutched tow. The balance of the green tow was produced in Manitoba and Alberta with 200,000 pounds and 130,000 pounds, respectively.

Fiber flax production in Canada is distributed among about 3,600 farmers, with an average of around only 6 acres of flax per farm. In Quebec, where more than 70 percent of the total acreage is cultivated, the average is only 5 acres. Most of the 40 processing plants now in operation in Canada are owned cooperatively and are located in small communities of the growing regions. The labor supply in these communities is usually adequate for the winter operation of the plants. The work provides supplemental income to the farmers.

Canadian annual consumption of line fiber probably averages about 600,000 to 800,000 pounds, and only small amounts are imported. Thread for shoe strings and fish nets is manufactured in 2 spinning mills. Scutched tow is now used commercially in Canada.

During recent years the exports of flax and tow have gone, in accordance with an agreement among the Governments concerced, almost entirely to Great Britain and the United States. (See the following table for export quantities during recent years.)

CANADA: Exports of flax fiber and tow, by countries, 1939-40 to 1943-44

October 1-September 30	Total	Countries of destination: United Kingdom	United States	Other
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1939-40	2,398	2,350	26	22
1940-41	6,784	5,038	1,746	0
1941-42	10,640	5,764	4,876	0
1942-43	10,074	7,500	2,574	0
1943-44	10,052	7,624	2,358	70

Compiled from official sources.

The flax prices, established in April 1943, are still in effect. They are based on the price of Grade I scutched fiber at the equivalent of about 50 cents per pound and Grade A scutched tow at about 20 cents per pound.

The wartime expansion of flax production took place under the favorable conditions of an established price at a comparatively high level, lack of competition with the supply from the European Continent, and a ready market. Acreages have shown considerable decrease during the past 2 years. The position of flax-growing in Canada is well established, but the effect of high grade fiber supplies from Europe may have a tendency to influence Canadian production unfavorably with competitive prices and large supplies close to the British factories.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

LARGER CITRUS CROP INDICATED IN PALESTINE

Citrus production in Palestine for the 1945-46 season is estimated at 8,204,000 cases, 17 percent more than the 6,989,000 cases produced in the preceding season.

Oranges are indicated at 7.1 million cases, 19 percent larger than the 1944-45 production of 5,980,000 cases; grapefruit at 800,000 cases, 12 percent more than the previous year's crop of 690,000 cases; and lemons at 320,000 cases, 3 percent larger than the 310,000 cases produced in 1944-45. Palestine's greatest problem is to secure shook as soon as possible in order to assure successful marketing of the coming crop. The present commercial stock of shook on hand comprises half a million cases. The Palestine Ministry of Food has 800,000 cases and expects to import 1.7 million more cases soon, but 3.5 million cases are still needed to provide for the export of the crop.

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NEAR-RECORD FRUIT CROP
EXPECTED IN BELGIUM

The Belgian fruit crop this year is indicated to be one of the best on record. Although the acreage in orchards declined from 185,000 acres in 1944 to 166,000 in 1945, growing conditions were favorable, and the fruit ripened earlier than usual. Because of transportation difficulties, lack of coal for processors, and a shortage of harvest labor, the spoilage of fruit is rather considerable. The keeping quality of fruit is also generally poor.

Apple production from an estimated acreage of 104,000 acres is indicated at 7.6 million bushels. About 5.1 million bushels will probably be used for local consumption, 1.1 million will be available for export, and 1.4 million bushels of waste apples will no doubt be used in the manufacture of sirups, jams, and cider. Approximately 460,000 bushels probably will be exported to France. Plans have also been made to export some of the crop to Norway and Switzerland.

The pear crop is estimated at 4.4 million bushels, of which 3 million bushels will be consumed in Belgium. The remainder will be available for export and processing. According to reports, 265,000 bushels have already been exported to France.

Grape production is indicated at 13,200 short tons, and plums, cherries, and similar fruits are placed at 44,000 short tons.

YUGOSLAV GRAPE CROP
SMALLER THAN AVERAGE

Grape production in Yugoslavia for 1945, estimated at 772,000 short tons, is 4 percent smaller than the prewar (1935-1939) average of 800,000 short tons. From the 1945 harvest, about 617,000 short tons probably will be used for the production of 111 million gallons of wine, 11,000 tons will go into production of concentrated grape juice to be used as a substitute for sugar in making marmalade, 1,100 tons will be used to produce single strength juice, and the remaining 143,000 tons will be for fresh consumption. Growing conditions have been very favorable and have offset the lack of care and the destruction caused by the war. Quality is good and sugar content high.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

RUMANIAN LIVESTOCK REDUCED
SHARPLY BY WAR

Livestock numbers in the 48 counties comprising present-day Rumania were considerably smaller than prewar numbers in the same territory, according to recent official estimates. Compared with January 1, 1939, cattle showed a reduction of 13 percent, hogs 56 percent, sheep 35 percent, and horses 47 percent.

Wartime requisitioning and demands under the armistice terms have naturally been filled at the expense of the youngest livestock and the best draft animals. Larger numbers of stallions, cows, bulls, and sheep have disappeared from the Government experiment stations, animal breeding farms, and the large estates where the best quality livestock in Rumania were maintained.

All classes of animals declined in the early part of the war, but thereafter cattle in particular and also hogs increased somewhat. Decreases in numbers between 1943 and 1945, therefore, have been very important. During these years alone cattle fell off 21 percent, hogs 48 percent, sheep 41 percent, and horses 21 percent. Cattle, after declining to 2.7 million at the beginning of 1940, increased to 3 million head on January 1, 1942, 10 percent above the number on the same date of 1938.

Hog numbers also increased somewhat from the low level of 1,656,000 to which they had fallen by the beginning of 1941 and totaled about 2 million head on January 1 of the years 1942 and 1943. From then on there was a big drop of 985,000 as of January 1, 1945. Sheep numbers declined gradually throughout the war period but more sharply between 1943 and 1945, and the same general trend was evident in goats and horses.

Agricultural census figures for March available for comparable territory for 1941 and 1945 only, furnish a more detailed classification. These figures show that the greatest reductions occurred in bulls, heifers, and calves, mares, boars, and sows. The numbers of oxen, cows, and colts increased. Poultry showed a decrease of 49 percent between March 1941 and March 1945.

RUMANIA: Livestock numbers in residual Rumania (48 counties), January 1, 1939-1943 and 1945

Livestock	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1945
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle b/	2,815	2,743	2,879	3,088	3,064	2,435
Hogs	2,243	1,776	1,656	2,001	1,905	985
Sheep	8,623	8,320	8,003	8,093	7,088	5,571
Goats	c/	234	210	197	217	196
Horses	1,368	1,128	1,102	1,113	917	728
Chickens	c/	18,252	c/	19,040	16,344	c/
Geese	c/	1,968	c/	1,208	1,093	c/
Ducks	c/	1,501	c/	1,650	1,352	c/
Turkeys	c/	316	c/	253	248	c/

Compiled from official sources.
a/ In 48 counties comprising residual Rumania, that is, excluding northern Transylvania, northern Bukovina, Southern Dobrudja and Bessarabia.
b/ Buffaloes included. c/ Not reported for this date.

DEMAND FOR ARGENTINE HIDES AND SKINS WEAKENS

Slackening of export demand for sole leather and leather products is expected to lessen activity in the Argentine hides and skins market during the latter months of 1945 and the early months of 1946. At the same time, cattle slaughter from November to March is expected to be 10 to 15 percent more than that for the same months in 1944-45, and the output of hides will increase accordingly.

While a large part of Argentina's export trade has been in raw hides and skins, the United States demand for leather and leather goods has encouraged Argentine tanners to bid actively for hides and skins in the local markets. A slackening in this activity is now anticipated. In the first half of 1945, the United States took more than 5,500 short tons of leather out of Argentina's total export of 8,800 short tons. Exports to the United States probably will come to an end in October 1945, by which time the Government contracts for sole leather should be completed. For the year 1945, total Argentine leather exports are expected to be about 13,200 short tons, as compared with 19,800 short tons in 1944 and 17,600 short tons in 1943.

Vacation shut-downs and labor walk-outs in the frigorificos in the first 6 months of 1945 resulted in a 20 percent reduction in commercial cattle slaughter, causing a sharp decline in the quantity of raw hides available for export. With reduced cattle marketing, hide production in September 1945, is estimated at 3,300 short tons, or about 52 percent smaller than that for the same month of 1944. Total exports from Argentina in 1945, expected to be around 133,100 short tons of raw hides and skins, is considerably less than the 169,400 short tons shipped to foreign markets in 1944, and the 180,400 short tons shipped in 1943.

NORWEGIAN PLAN TO ENCOURAGE LIVESTOCK EXPANSION

Under a program designed to encourage livestock production, Norway has established higher farm prices, effective August 25, 1945, for carcass meat graded by Federal inspectors. During the German occupation, a comparatively higher price was set for grains than for meat animals, in order to force a shift towards a grain diet for the Norwegian population. Although this policy was effective in causing a rapid decline in livestock, it was not popular with the Norwegian people. Since the liberation of Norway, this policy is reported to have been reversed.

Under the present program, retail meat prices are not to be increased above prevailing levels as the production, processing, and distribution are to be subsidized by the Government. In fixing higher prices for meat, the Norwegian authorities have these two purposes in view: (1) Directing all meat animals into regular processing and trade channels; and (2) providing sufficient financial return to the farmer

producing meat animals as an incentive to expand the present livestock population. Transportation charges will be equalized to the point where farmers living in outlying districts will get a net price equal to that received by a farmer living near or at the consuming center. A special board of three men has been created to formulate this policy of equalization of transportation costs.

These higher prices to be paid farmers for meat animals may not, however, be sufficient alone to encourage farmers to carry out a livestock expansion program immediately on a large scale. Before that can be undertaken, feed grains, and protein supplements must be imported and made available at a known cost. The new prices have been fixed for each class of animal and for three or four grades within each class. Beef animals are divided into four classes: Ox or steer, cow, heifer, and calves with prices established for three or four grades under each type. Prices are fixed for three grades of sheep, lambs, and goat carcasses, and for four grades of hog carcasses.

NORWAY: Producer prices established as of August 25, 1945, for meat animals (carcass weight)

Description	Grade			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
	Dollars per 100 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds
Beef				
Ox or steer	27.22	24.95	22.68	21.32
Heifer	26.31	24.49	23.13	21.32
Cow	24.49	23.59	22.23	21.32
Veal	23.59	20.87	19.05	-
Pork	27.22	26.76	24.95	19.50
Mutton and lamb	29.48	27.67	25.86	-
Goat meat	24.49	22.68	17.69	-
Horse meat	22.23	13.15	-	-

Compiled from official sources.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS (continued)

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

The 1945 cotton crop in Egypt, according to the first official estimate, is placed at 1,064,000 equivalent bales (of 478 pounds) from 1,022,000 acres, compared with a final estimate of 962,000 bales from 885,000 acres for 1944. Private sources place the 1945 acreage at about 1,090,000 acres. This year's production estimate includes 611,000 bales

of Karnak (1-3/8 inches and longer) and 275,000 bales of cotton of 1/1/8 to 1-1/4 inches, mostly Ashmouni and Zagora. Both the quantity and percentage of Karnak have risen considerably in recent years.

The crop is reported to be 1 to 2 weeks late this year, although weather conditions were somewhat more favorable during most of the growing season, and yields per acre may average about 10 percent larger. Water for irrigation was hardly sufficient for 1945 requirements.

Stocks of cotton on hand at the beginning of the Egyptian season (September 1) were equivalent to 1,708,000 bales (of 478 pounds), compared with 1,843,000 bales a year ago and 2,032,000 bales 2 years ago.

Exports during the year ended August 31, 1945, totaled 882,000 bales (of 478 pounds), compared with 749,000 bales in 1943-44. The 1944-45 total includes 430,000 bales to the United Kingdom, 250,000 to British India, and 41,000 to the United States. Distribution of the remaining 161,000 bales is not yet available by countries, but sales reports indicate that the bulk probably was shipped to France with smaller quantities to Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and Greece.

Domestic consumption has increased steadily in recent years reaching a total of 220,000 bales in 1944-45, compared with 181,000 in 1943-44 and a 1938-39 (prewar) total of 118,000 bales.

Abolition of export restrictions and controls were recently approved by the Government but apparently had not been made effective by the middle of September. Sharp reductions in charges for ginning, storage, pressing and in export taxes were contemplated with the ending of export controls. Reopening of the futures market was also expected at the time export restrictions are removed. Movement of cotton to foreign markets, however, is still handicapped to a considerable extent by trade or financial regulations in countries importing Egyptian cotton.

CORRECTION

In Foreign Crops and Markets for October 8, 1945, the estimates for East-African cotton should have read 237,000 bales for 1944-45 and 194,000 for 1943-44. The estimates for Tanganyika (third paragraph) should have read 35,000 bales for 1945-46, 14,000 for 1944-45, and 32,000 for 1943-44. The Tanganyika cotton crop is usually picked during July to September but varies some with changes in the beginning of the rainy season.

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COTTON: Price of certain foreign growths and qualities in specified markets

Market, location kind and quality	Date 1945	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria (spot)		Kantar			
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	9-27	99.05 lbs.	Tallaris	35.50	29.57
Giza 7, F.G.F.	9-27	99.05 lbs.	Tallaris	Not quoted	
Karnak, F.G.F.	9-27	99.05 lbs.	Tallaris	39.00	32.49
Bombay (Jan '46 futures)		Candy			
Jarila	9-28	784 lbs.	Rupee	409.25	15.72
Bombay (spot)		Candy			
Kampala, East African	9-28	784 lbs.	Rupee	850.00	32.66
Buenos Aires (spot)		Metric ton			
Type B	9-29	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	1300.00	17.56
Lima (spot)		Sp. Quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5	9-29	101.4 lbs.	Sol	104.00	15.78
Recife (spot)		Arroba			
Mata, Type 5	9-28	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	84.00	13.83
Sertao, Type 5	9-28	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	84.00	13.83
Sao Paulo (spot)		Arroba			
Sao Paulo, Type 5	9-28	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	89.00	14.65
Torreon (spot)		Sp. Quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	9-29	101.4 lbs.	Peso	84.75	17.20

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

TOBACCO

SWEDEN ENDS TOBACCO RATIONING

Large imports of foreign leaf tobacco and products during July and August, 1945, enabled the Swedish Government to discontinue tobacco rationing, effective September 21, 1945. Tobacco products were rationed in Sweden during most of the war period, although adjustments were made periodically in the value of the ration coupons. Sweden is dependent on foreign leaf supplies for practically all of its tobacco requirements. Wartime shipping conditions and heavier consumer demands made imposition of rationing necessary in June 1942.

Consumption of tobacco products in Sweden was well maintained during the war in spite of curtailed quantities available to consumers. Consumption totaled 15.0 million pounds in 1943 and 18.8 million in 1944, compared with the average of 17.9 million during years 1935-1939. Snuff, smoking tobacco, and cigarettes, make up the bulk of the country's consumption of tobacco.